

AR 453 (1) Rhondda  
later M.B.  
Rhondda Urban District Council

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# REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1949

TONYPANDY :

ROBERT DAVIES AND CO., PRINTERS, TONY PANDY.

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Rhondda Urban District Council

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# Rhondda Urban District Council

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## Members of the Council.

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- „ JOSEPH HENRY LEWIS.
  - „ IVOR IDRIS JONES.
  - „ EDWARD JOHN WILLIAMS.
  - „ IORWERTH RHYS THOMAS.
  - „ EVAN MORGAN DAVIES.
  - „ LLEWELLYN DAVIES.
  - „ GLYN LEWIS WALES, J.P.
  - „ JOHN GLYNDWR ELIAS.
  - „ WILLIAM CLIFFORD VENING,
  - „ ARTHUR DAVIES.
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  - „ ALCWYN PENRY GLANVILLE (4 months).
  - „ PHILLIP HAINES ROWLANDS (8 months).
  - „ WILLIAM SAMUEL LANE, J.P.
  - „ SIDNEY MITCHELL.
- |  |
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| „ OWEN JAMES BUCKLEY, J.P. (4 months). |
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- „ DANIEL MURPHY (8 months).
  - „ THOMAS R. DAVIES.
  - „ MARK HARCOMBE, B.E.M.
  - „ EVAN JOHN OAKLEY, J.P.
  - „ (Mrs.) ELIZABETH JONES.
  - „ RONALD MATTHEWS.
  - „ (Mrs.) ANNIE MAY VAUGHAN.
  - „ LEWIS BOWEN ROTHERO.
  - „ WILLIAM JOHN CANN.
  - „ JOHN GWYN.
  - „ (Mrs.) LILLIE ANNIE HUGHES, J.P.
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Councillor GEORGE MASLIN (4 months).  
 „ IVOR STANLEY HOWELLS (8 months).  
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 „ (Mrs.) CATHERINE MARY PARFITT.  
 „ EVAN EDWARDS.  
 „ DAVID PHILLIPS (4 months).  
 „ ALFRED THOMAS ALLEN (8 months).  
 „ MORGAN DAVIES.  
 „ ALFRED EVANS, J.P.

---

*Clerk of the Council :*  
 DAVID JOHN JONES, O.B.E.

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### HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor Mrs. LILLIE ANNIE HUGHES, J.P. (Chairman)  
 „ EDWARD JOHN WILLIAMS.  
 „ LLEWELLYN DAVIES.  
 „ WILLIAM CLIFFORD VENING  
 „ THOMAS RICHARDS.  
 „ WILLIAM SAMUEL LANE, J.P.  
 „ OWEN JAMES BUCKLEY, J.P. (4 months).  
 „ DANIEL MURPHY (8 months).  
 „ RONALD MATTHEWS.  
 „ JOHN GWYN.  
 „ IOAN WILLIAMS.  
 „ Mrs. CATHERINE MARY PARFITT.  
 „ DAVID PHILLIPS (4 months).  
 „ ALFRED THOMAS ALLEN (8 months).  
 „ ALFRED EVANS, J.P.

Chairman of the Council (*ex-officio*).

Chairman of the Finance Committee (*ex-officio*).



## HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Councillor THOMAS RICHARDS (Chairman).

All the Members of the Health Committee together with :

Mrs. M. J. HARCOMBE.

Mrs. M. J. W. WILLIAMS.

From the 1st August, 1949, the Housing Committee consisted of all the Members of the Council, and no persons were co-opted on the Committee.

## OFFICIALS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

*Medical Officer of Health :*

(e) D. J. THOMAS, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),  
L.R.C.P. (Lond.), B.Sc. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

*Public Analyst (part time) :*

DANIEL EVANS JONES, M.Sc., F.I.C.

*Lay Administrative Officer :*

(f) T. J. REES.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

(a.c.) THOMAS OSBORNE. Telephone No. Pentre 3255

*Sanitary Inspectors :*

		<i>District No.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
(a.c.)	WILLIAM J. EVANS	9 ...Ferndale	2
(a.)	IDRIS T. WATKINS	7 ...Porth	49
(b.c.)	ROBERT BADEN DAVIES	4 ...Tonypandy	2361
(a.c.)	<b>RICHARD O. EVANS</b>	2 ...	
(a.c.)	JAMES JENKYN EVANS	6 ...Porth	175
(b.c.)	R. MEREDITH LEWIS	8 ...Ferndale	63
(b.c.)	WYNDHAM CORNELIUS	5 ...Tonypandy	3176
(b.c.)	HAYDN GWYN THOMAS	1 ...Treherbert	285
(b.c.d.)	CHARLES J. BUMFORD	2 ...Pentre	2288
	(part year).		
(b.c.)	STANLEY MASON	3 ...Pentre	3224
(b.c.)	WILLIAM R. THOMAS		

*Shops Inspectors :*

- (b.c.) HARRY GLYN PRICE.  
 (b.c.d.) CHARLES J. BUMFORD (part year).  
 (b.c.) CHARLES REGINALD PARFITT (part year).

*Clerks :*

A. O. MORGAN	MEGAN PUGH
SELWYN DAVIES	BRIAN S. GRIFFITHS
WILLIAM JOHN	D. GWYNN THOMAS
W. CYNLAIS JONES	(part year)
JACK WILLIAMS	VERNON L. BRYANT
DENNIS COLLINS	(part year)
	GWYNETH R. DAVIES.

*Rodent Control :**Officers :*

DAVID JOHN DAVIES (Supervisor)  
 WILLIAM INGRAM  
 J. MYRDDIN WILLIAMS  
 WILLIAM JONES



*Operatives :*

ELFED H. EVANS  
 HECTOR G. EVANS  
 LEO I. WYNNE

**NOTES.**

- (a.) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (b.) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
- (c.) Holds the Meat Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (d.) Holds the Certificate in Sanitary Science granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (e.) Is also Divisional Medical Officer to the Local Health Authority (Glamorgan County Council) ; District School Medical Officer, Rhondda Education Committee (Glamorgan County Council) ; and Medical Superintendant, Tyntyla Isolation Hospital (Welsh Regional Hospital Board).
- (f.) Part salary paid by Glamorgan County Council in respect of services to Local Health Authority and Local Education Authority.

**TELEPHONE NUMBERS.**

Medical Officer of Health —Office	Pentre 2139, 2140
Residence	Pentre 3204

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# Rhondda Urban District Council

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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF

## The Medical Officer of Health

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*To the Chairman and Members of the*  
RHONDDA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the Sanitary Conditions and state of the Public Health in the Rhondda Urban District during 1949.

The estimated population of the district at mid-summer, 1949, was 112,630 persons, which was 170 persons less than the corresponding estimate at mid-summer 1948.

For the purposes of this report the state of the public health in the district is largely gauged from the records relating to deaths from various diseases and the incidence of notifiable diseases which accumulate in the public health department of an urban district and these records indicated that conditions during 1949 compared favourably with those which existed in previous years. The general death-rate for the year was 13.7 as compared with an



annual average of 13.8 in the preceding ten years, but there was a diminution in the birth rate which was 16.3 as compared with an annual average of 17.8 in the preceding period of ten years. The lack of suitable housing accommodation, which compels young married persons to live with either the husband's or wife's parents or in rooms, has undoubtedly been instrumental to some extent in reducing the birth-rate; many applicants for tenancies of Council houses have mentioned during their visits to the office of the Health Department that they desire to have larger families or more children but were unable to obtain adequate living accommodation. The general death-rate has continued to be high in comparison with that of England and Wales as a whole, largely because there has been an emigration from the district of the younger elements of the population resulting in an increase in the proportion of persons in the older age groups. It may be noted, however, with some degree of satisfaction from the public health point of view, that whilst 58 per cent. of the deaths which occurred in the district in 1900 were of children under five years of age the corresponding proportion in 1949 was only 6 per cent.

The infantile mortality rate of 44 per 1,000 live births recorded in 1949 compared favourably with an average annual rate of 56 per 1,000 live births in the preceding ten years.

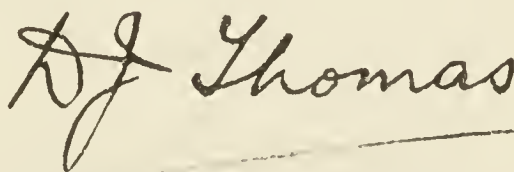
In regard to infectious diseases the district remained comparatively free from serious epidemics and it is satisfactory to note that no death from the enteric group of diseases has occurred in the district during the last eight years and no death from scarlet fever or diphtheria for the last four years and three years, respectively. It may also be noted that the total death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis was lower in 1949 than in any previous year though the death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was slightly higher in 1949 than the preceding year.



Though the records for 1949 compare favourably with those of previous years, there is considerable scope for improvement, particularly in the infantile mortality and in the incidence of tuberculosis which, to a large extent, depend on the social and environmental conditions. In an industrial district, the social conditions are largely favoured by adequate wages and the absence of unemployment. Unsatisfactory environmental conditions, which continue to exist in the district include the lack of suitable housing accommodation, delay in the repair of many existing houses, scarcity of open-air recreational facilities for children and young adults, untidy methods used for the disposal and collection of house refuse and the unsatisfactory condition of unadopted roads and back lanes. These matters are receiving the attention of the Council and are being dealt with but a large amount of work still remains to be done and it is hoped that there will be no relaxation in the Council's efforts to raise the standard of the public health by continuing to improve the environmental conditions in the district.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D. J. Thomas'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath.

*Medical Officer of Health.*

TYDFIL HOUSE,  
PENTRE, RHONDDA.

## SECTION I.

---

General and Vital Statistics

# Rhondda Urban District.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR YEAR 1949.

Area ... ..	23,886 acres
Population (Census, 1931) ... ..	141,346
Population (estimated at Midsummer, 1949) ... ..	112,630
Number of inhabited houses ... ..	29,301

	Males	Females	Total	Rate per 1,000 Population
Live Births—				
Legitimate ... ..	893	889	1,782	15.8
Illegitimate... ..	19	31	50	0.4
	<u>912</u>	<u>920</u>	<u>1,832</u>	<u>16.3</u>
Still Births ... ..	25	22	47	0.4
Still Birth-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	25.0	...
Deaths from all causes ... ..	890	657	1,547	13.7

	No.	Live Births	Total Births
Maternal Deaths—			
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	—	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes	—	—	—
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	—	—	—

Deaths under 1 year—			
All Infants ... 80	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	44	
Legitimate Infants ... 78	Rate per 1,000 Leg. Live Births	44	
Illegitimate Infants ... 2	Rate per 1,000 Illeg. Live Births	40	

	No.	Rate per 1,000 Population
Deaths from special causes—		
Measles ... ..	1	0.01
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	4	0.04
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	61	0.54
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	3	0.03
Cancer ... ..	185	1.64

## AREA, POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Rhondda Urban District covers an area of 23,886 acres. A large part of this area consists of mountain land, rising to a height exceeding 1,000 feet above sea level at some points so that housing and industrial sites and sites providing recreational facilities are restricted to the lower levels of the mountain sides and the valleys drained by the Rhondda Fawr, Rhondda Fach and Rhondda rivers and their tributaries. The physical characteristics of the district therefore present considerable difficulties in regard to the provision of new housing sites and adequate recreational facilities to cater for the needs of the population, and it is disappointing that efforts to secure extensions of the Urban District in order to provide these amenities have so far been unsuccessful.

The estimated population of the district at mid-summer 1949 was 112,630 persons, as compared with 112,800 persons at mid-summer 1948 and 141,346 persons enumerated at the census of 1931.

The natural increase of the population or the excess of the number of births over the number of deaths during the year was 285, equivalent to 2.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population, this rate being the lowest recorded in the district since 1941.

The district is entirely industrial in nature, the principal industry being coal-mining wherein most of the able-bodied men in the district are employed. Light industries producing wearing apparel, household goods, etc., have also been established in the district during recent years, and a large amount of female labour is absorbed into these industries. Notwithstanding the establishment of these new industries there still remained a fair amount of unemployment, especially amongst men who, though fit



for work, were unsuitable for employment in the mines owing to respiratory disease or other form of disablement.

The social welfare of a community is largely dependent on full and regular employment, and in this connection it may be noted that according to figures published in the Labour Gazette in January, 1950, the number of unemployed persons, excluding registered disabled persons who were suitable only for special employment, on the registers of the Employment Exchanges in the Rhondda on the 5th December, 1949, was 3,305, representing 3.8 per cent. of all persons over 15 years of age in the district; the corresponding percentages for Wales, Cardiff, Newport, Swansea and Merthyr Tydfil were 1.9, 1.5, 1.7, 1.7 and 4.1, respectively.

### BIRTHS.

				Average for ten years 1939-1948	
				1949	
Number of Births	...	...	1832	...	2069
Birth-rate in Rhondda	...	...	16.3	...	17.8
Birth-rate in England and Wales	...	...	16.7	...	16.7

The number of births registered in the district during 1949 amounted to 2,227 of which 395 belonged to parents residing outside the area and were therefore outwardly transferable, so that the net number of births allocated to the district was 1,832, giving a birth-rate of 16.3 per 1,000 of the estimated population; the corresponding annual averages for the previous ten years were 2,069 and 17.8, respectively, and the birth-rate for 1949 has receded to pre-war levels. It is probable however that the net number of births allocated to the district as indicated above is lower than the true figure because the births occurring outside the district belonging to parents who usually reside in the district are not included in the above

figure ; it would be of advantage if arrangements could be made for the quarterly transmission of inwardly transferable births in the same manner as the existing arrangements for the transmission of inwardly transferable deaths.

The estimated birth-rates in the various wards comprising the district varied between a maximum of 25.5 in Ward 9 to a minimum of 8.9 in Ward 2.

Amongst the 1,832 babies born in the district, the number of female babies exceeded the number of male babies by 8.

*Illegitimacy.*—The number of illegitimate births in the area was 50, equivalent to 27.3 of 1,000 live births ; the corresponding rate for the previous year was 35.6 per 1,000 live births, and the average annual rate in the previous ten years was 34.4. The records indicate that the proportion of illegitimate births in 1949 was comparable with the proportions recorded in pre-war years, and since the abnormally high proportion of 57.5 illegitimate births per 1,000 live births which occurred in 1945 there has been a steady decrease in the rate of illegitimacy in the district.

### DEATHS.

				Average for ten years 1939-48	
				1949	
Number of Deaths	...	...	1547	...	1605
Death Rate per 1,000, Rhondda	...	...	13.7	...	13.8
Death Rate per 1,000, England and Wales	...	...	11.7	...	12.0

The total number of deaths registered in the Rhondda during 1949 was 1,350, but of these 42 deaths were of non-residents of the district, whilst 239 persons who were re-



garded as normally resident in the district, died in various places outside the area. The net number of deaths thus allocated to the Urban District amounted to 1,547, equivalent to a death-rate of 13.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population ; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,408 and 12.5, respectively, so that there was an appreciable increase in the number of deaths and in the death rate in 1949 as compared with 1948.

Amongst the eleven wards in the district the death-rate was highest in Wards 3 and 11, each with a rate of 15.1, and Ward 5 with a rate of 12.2 provided the lowest rate.

The diseases which were most frequently recorded as causes of death, the numbers of deaths caused thereby and the corresponding rates per 1,000 of the estimated population are shown in the following summary :—

				No. of Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population
Heart Disease ...	...	...	...	398	3.53
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	198	1.75
Cancer ...	...	...	...	185	1.64
Intra-cranial vascular disease			...	172	1.53
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	61	0.54
Old Age ...	...	...	...	59	0.52
Nephritis ...	...	...	...	37	0.33

*Heart Disease.*—Amongst the 398 deaths classified as due to heart disease 287 or 72 per cent. occurred amongst persons who were over 65 years of age. The principal conditions certified as the cause of death in this age group were—myocardial degeneration causing 78 deaths, myocarditis causing 68 deaths, arteriosclerosis causing 56 deaths, coronary thrombosis or atheroma causing 44 deaths, and mitral disease causing 25 deaths. With the exception

of deaths caused by coronary thrombosis or atheroma, the number of deaths in this age group was higher amongst female persons than amongst male persons.

In the age group 45 to 65 years there were 99 deaths or 25 per cent. of the total of 398; in this age group, coronary thrombosis or atheroma causing 25 deaths, and myocarditis causing 24 deaths were the principal conditions certified.

*Cancer.*—Cancer or malignant disease caused 185 deaths, equivalent to a death-rate of 1.64 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as compared with an annual average death rate of 1.48 in the preceding ten years. Cancer of the stomach or duodenum caused 52 deaths, and it may be noted that 34 of these deaths occurred amongst male persons, 14 being in the age group 45 to 65 years, and the remaining 20 over 65 years of age. Cancer of the breast and uterus amongst females caused 16 and 10 deaths respectively. Amongst the 99 deaths classified as due to cancer of other sites in Table III (Appendix), 23 were caused by cancer of the large intestine, 13 were caused by cancer of the rectum, 13 were due to cancer of the lungs, and 7 were caused by cancer of a bronchus. Of the 13 deaths from cancer of the lungs, 12 occurred amongst male persons, 6 of whom were employed in the coal mining industry; 6 of the 7 deaths from cancer of a bronchus occurred amongst male persons, and four of these persons were employed in collieries.

*Old Age.*—The number of deaths certified as due to “old age” or “senility” amounted to 59, of whom 36 were of female persons, and 23 were males. The distribution of the deaths from this cause amongst the eleven wards in the district showed that Wards 5 and 2 with 15 and 13 deaths, respectively, provided the largest numbers, whilst no death from this cause was certified from Ward 3.

*Infantile Deaths.* The number of deaths of infants under one year old during the year was 80, giving an infantile mortality rate of 44 per 1,000 live births as compared with a corresponding rate of 40 per 1,000 live births recorded in the previous year. Reference to Table IV (Appendix) shows that 51 deaths occurred in the first four weeks after birth, equivalent to a neo-natal mortality rate of 28 per 1,000 births. The various causes of infantile deaths are also summarised in the above-mentioned Table, and it is noted that 28 deaths were classified as due to prematurity ; respiratory infections such as pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza caused 13 deaths, gastro-enteritis and gastritis caused 6 deaths, and one death was certified as due to cerebro-spinal fever. No infantile death was attributed to other infectious diseases such as measles, whooping cough, etc.

The numbers and percentage proportions of the Rhondda deaths for the year, allocated in accordance with the respective age groups, were as follow :—

- 80 or 5.2 per cent. were under 1 year old.
- 7 or 0.5 per cent. were 1 year and under 2 years.
- 6 or 0.4 per cent. were 2 years and under 5 years.
- 13 or 0.8 per cent. were 5 years and under 15 years.
- 22 or 1.4 per cent. were 15 years and under 25 years.
- 96 or 6.2 per cent. were 25 years and under 45 years.
- 437 or 28.2 per cent. were 45 years and under 65 years.
- 886 or 57.3 per cent. were 65 years and over.

The following table gives a summary of the percentage proportions of the deaths in the various age groups in the Rhondda according to the records available for the respective years quoted in the table, and indicates in a striking manner the shifting of mortality from amongst the younger age groups to persons in the older age groups :—



Age Groups	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1949
Under 1 year ...	38	35	24	12.0	6.7	5.2
1-2 years ...	} 20	} 12	7	2.0	0.5	0.5
2-5 years ...			7	3.1	1.8	0.4
5-15 years ...	4	5	5	4.7	1.8	0.8
15-25 years ...	4	4	6	5.9	4.5	1.4
25-45 years ...	} 25	} 32	14	13.2	10.8	6.2
45-65 years ...			21	28.2	29.5	28.2
65 years and over ...	9	12	16	30.8	44.2	57.3

*Still-born Children.* The number of still births recorded during the year amounted to 47, equivalent to a rate of 25 per 1,000 of the total live and still births allocated to the district; this rate is 2 per 1,000 higher than the corresponding rate for the previous year, but compares favourably with the annual average rate of 37 during the ten years 1939 to 1948, inclusive.

*Uncertified Deaths.* Four deaths during the year were not certified by a medical practitioner or a coroner; two being of infants under one year, and two of persons aged 74 and 75 years respectively.

### COLLIERY FATALITIES.

The number of deaths certified as having been caused by accidents in collieries during the year was 7 as compared with 16 deaths in the previous year. In four instances the injuries were caused by falls of roof, and two deaths followed injuries caused by moving coal trams; in the remaining instance the exact nature of the accident could not be ascertained at the time of the Coroner's inquest.

### DISTRICT CORONERS.

Number of deaths certified by District Coroners						
in 1949	...	...	...	...	...	127
Rate per cent. of total deaths	...	...	...	...	...	8.2

The principal causes of death, as ascertained as the result of investigations by the District Coroners, and the numbers caused thereby were as follows:—

Pneumoconiosis	...	...	...	...	30
Pneumoconiosis and Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	11
Coronary thrombosis or atheroma	...	...	...	...	20
Suicide	...	...	...	...	9
Cancer	...	...	...	...	8
Road Accidents	...	...	...	...	7

As indicated above, the number of deaths caused by accidents on the roads in the district during the year was seven as compared with only two deaths in the previous year. Three deaths each were caused by the victims being struck by motor lorries and public service omnibuses, whilst in the remaining instance the nature of the motor vehicle was not specified. Three children aged 14, 7 and 3 years, respectively, died as the result of accidents on the roads, and two persons, aged 70 and 71 years respectively, similarly received injuries which proved fatal.

## SECTION II.

### General Provision of Health Services.

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#### **PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.**

Particulars of the officers employed in the Health Department of the Council are given at the beginning of the Report. It may be noted that the Authority's Medical Officer of Health was also the Divisional Medical Officer for the Rhondda Division of the County of Glamorgan in respect of the services provided under the National Health Service Act and the day-to-day administration of which was delegated by the County Council to the Rhondda Divisional Health Committee of the County Council, and was District School Medical Officer for the Rhondda Excepected District, so that the co-ordination of the work of all the officers rendering services in the district in connection with environmental and personal health matters was fairly complete, and the co-operation of such officers was well maintained in the interests of the public.

#### **LABORATORY FACILITIES.**

The bacteriological examinations of materials submitted by the Health Department were undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory, Institute of Preventive Medicine, Cardiff.



## HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

The hospital facilities available for the inhabitants of the district are administered by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board. The Committee control twelve hospitals, including one convalescent home, with a total bed complement of 1,210 beds, and of which the following are situated in the Rhondda Urban District :—

Llwynypia Hospital	...	...	202 beds.
Porth and District Hospital	...	...	130 beds.
Treherbert Hospital	.....	.....	30 beds.
Pentwyn Hospital	...	...	24 beds.
Tyntyla Isolation Hospital	...	...	71 beds.
Penrhys Small Pox Hospital	...	...	14 beds.

## HEALTH SERVICES UNDER PART III. OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT.

The Health Services provided by the Glamorgan County Council as the Local Health Authority for the district include arrangements for the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, vaccination and immunisation, ambulance services, prevention of illness, care and after-care and domestic help service. Up to the present no health centre has been provided in the district.

With the exception of the ambulance service, the day-to-day administration of the above services is undertaken locally by the Rhondda Divisional Health Committee, which is composed of 16 local members of the County Council, 11 members of the District Council and 3 added members.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—SECTION 47.

The above Section of the National Assistance Act, 1948, provides for the removal to suitable premises of

persons in need of care and attention, and the Council, in accordance with the procedure specified in the Section, decided to apply to the local court of summary jurisdiction for an order authorising the removal of one aged person during the year, but the order was not granted,

The person concerned was an unmarried woman, aged 78 years, who was living and sleeping in the front ground floor room in a house situated in a row of houses. The order was applied for on the grounds that she was aged and living in insanitary conditions, such conditions being that the room in which she lived was kept in an unclean and untidy state so as to be a serious nuisance to other persons residing in the house and in an adjoining house.

### **DISINFECTION.**

Under arrangements made with the Pontypridd and Rhondda Hospital Management Committee the disinfection of infected clothing or other articles, removed from houses, was carried out in the "Equifex" disinfector installed at the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital. The arrangements also included provision for the garaging of two motor vans which were used for the conveyance of clothing to and from the disinfector.

Rooms were usually fumigated, when necessary, with formaldehyde vapour, such work being carried out under the direction and supervision of the sanitary inspectors.

## SECTION III.

### Sanitary Circumstances.

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#### WATER SUPPLY.

During the year under review there was no change in the public water supply in the district; the houses in the upper and middle portion of the Rhondda Fawr valley, with the exception of Cwmparc, being supplied from the Council's own system, whilst the remainder of the district, with the exception of some houses in Pontygwaith, Ynyshir and Penrhiwfer; was provided from the supply of the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board.

The quality of the water supplied in the district has been satisfactory, but owing to comparatively low rainfall during the first nine months of the year, the quantity of water available was restricted. In the area of the Council's supply the public were advised by public notices inserted in the press and posters displayed early in July to co-operate in conserving water for domestic and other purposes, and by the middle of September the conditions became so acute, with only 20 days' supply in storage, that it was considered necessary to restrict the supply of water in the service pipes to four hours in each day from the 20th of September to the 21st October. The restriction caused a considerable amount of inconvenience to householders in the district, but it was estimated that the arrangement resulted in a saving of approximately 1,376,580 gallons per day. In the area of supply of the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board the public were similarly advised to



conserve water, but fortunately it was not necessary to impose drastic restrictions.

The bacteriological examinations of 27 samples of water taken from the intakes to the Council's system showed that 20 were satisfactory, and 7 were unsatisfactory owing to high B. Coli. content; eleven samples taken from the distributive system were all reported on as being satisfactory and B. Coli. were not isolated from any of these samples. The chemical examinations of the water after treatment showed that the water was very soft and neutral.

The bacteriological examinations of 18 samples of raw untreated waters obtained by officers of the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board from the reservoirs near Maerdy showed that 16 samples were satisfactory, whilst two were regarded as unsatisfactory owing to excess of B. Coli.; the examinations of 18 samples similarly taken from the service pipes after treatment gave a satisfactory result in each instance. The chemical examinations of the untreated and treated waters invariably showed that satisfactory treatment had been applied, particularly in regard to reduction of discolouration as measured by the Burgess scale and the presence of a small amount of available chlorine in the treated water.

In the area of supply of the Joint Water Board there were five groups of houses with a total of 17 houses, occupied by 66 persons, supplied with water from a stand-pipe provided for each group.

In addition to the two main sources of public water supply provided by the Council and the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board, respectively, there are approximately 1,000 houses provided with water obtained from privately controlled sources. The largest group of houses, 697 in number, supplied from a private source is

at Cwmparc, and this supply is controlled by the National Coal Board as successors to the Ocean Coal Company; other groups supplied from private sources are situated at Pontygwaith, consisting of 130 houses, at Ynyshir consisting of 38 houses, and a group of 23 houses at Penrhiwfer. Most of the remaining houses supplied from private supplies are scattered farm houses or isolated small groups of cottages situated on the hillsides or in localities where there is some difficulty in obtaining water from the public service mains.

### **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**

The public sewers in the district were maintained in a satisfactory condition under the supervision of Mr. Eli Taylor and, later, of his successor, Mr. A. H. Gillard, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

During the year 338 defective sewers formerly known as combined drains, serving 1,461 houses, were referred to Mr. Taylor and Mr. Gillard for attention, and in 29 instances, involving 148 houses, the reference to the Surveyors was after the service of statutory notices on the owners in accordance with the provisions of Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1946.

In addition, 185 houses served by single drains, were referred to the Surveyor as a result of written authorisations from the owners.

### **RIVERS AND STREAMS.**

The main rivers and streams in the neighbourhood of collieries are heavily polluted by effluents therefrom, and this primary source of heavy pollution is subsequently aggravated by the surreptitious deposition of household and other refuse by householders living along the river banks. A report on the condition of the rivers was submitted to the authority towards the end of the year, and it was decided that the officers of the National Coal Board

be approached with the view of securing an abatement of the pollution caused by colliery effluents. This matter was subsequently discussed with officers of the Board, and a promise was made to the effect that appropriate steps would be taken.

The sanitary inspectors have continued to exercise vigilance to prevent the deposition of household refuse, but it is feared that the satisfactory co-operation of the public in maintaining the rivers and streams in the district in a cleanly state will not be forthcoming until the primary pollution from colliery effluents is reduced to a minimum.

### **CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.**

The number of houses in the district unconnected with the sewerage system amounts to 108; the majority of these houses are isolated farm houses or cottages situated on the hillsides or small groups of houses situated in such a position that connection with the nearest sewer is not possible.

The appended table, which is compiled from the reports submitted by the Sanitary Inspectors, indicates the extent and character of the means of excrement disposal in the district at the end of 1949:—

No. of privies with fixed receptacles (middens, etc.)	41
No. of privies with movable receptacles ...	31
No. of water closets (fresh water, cistern flushed) ... ..	26,595
No. of water closets (waste water) ... ..	—
No. of water closets (hand flushed) ... ..	2,187

During the year 12 houses with hand flushed closets were provided with flushing cisterns.

### **PUBLIC CLEANSING.**

The scavenging and collection of house refuse in the whole district, with the exception of that portion of Gilfach Goch which is within the Rhondda Urban District, was



carried out by direct labour under the supervision of Mr. E. Taylor, and his successor, Mr. A. H. Gillard, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

The total cost of the collection of house refuse and its conveyance to the tips or to the destructor amounted to £40,142 or the equivalent of £1. 7s. 0d. per house.

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The sanitary inspection of the area was undertaken by nine sanitary inspectors under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health with the assistance of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. Each sanitary inspector has been allotted a portion of the district, and the following is a summary of the work done during the year :—

Inspections under the Housing and Public					
Health Acts	...	...	...	...	2,759
Cases of Infectious Diseases investigated	...				287
Revisits to infected houses, including disin-					
fections	...	...	...	...	466
Visits to :—					
Unabated nuisances and unremedied defects...					19,167
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk-shops	...	...			1,005
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	330
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	352
Common Lodging houses		...	...	...	5
Ice-cream Vendors	...	...	...	...	278
Fried Fish Shops...	...	...	...	...	171
Factories and Workshops		...	...	...	584
New Buildings (Drains of)	...	...	...		28
Scavenging Depots	...	...	...	...	110
Re Waste Water	...	...	...	...	117
Back Lanes	...	...	...	...	1,431
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	224
Interviews	...	...	...	...	2,746
Overcrowding Surveys	...	...	...	...	2,746
Total Inspections and Re-inspections				...	31,710

## Housing Inspection :—

Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	1,845
Warning Notices served	...	...	...	5
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	1,683
Work done without Notice	...	...	...	524
Notices complied with :—				
Preliminary	...	...	...	159
Statutory	...	...	...	917
New Buildings certified	...	...	...	50
Drain Connections :—				
No. of connections made	...	...	...	13
No. of houses connected	...	...	...	50
Total houses connected at 31st December, 1949	...	...	...	29,437
Total houses unconnected at 31st December, 1949	...	...	...	108
Meat condemned as unfit for human consumption	...	...	...	67,993
Meat Offal condemned	...	...	...	67,943
Other foods condemned	...	...	...	1,224

There were 1,850 informal notices and 1,683 statutory notices served in the course of the year in respect of nuisances, housing defects and other contraventions of byelaws, and during the same period nuisances were abated or repairs effected in 524 instances without the service of notices, whilst 159 informal notices and 917 statutory notices were complied with. These figures include the work shown in the table on housing statistics.

**Premises and Occupations controlled by Byelaws,  
Regulations or Orders.**

The number of premises and occupations subject to control by byelaws, regulations or orders during the year was 167, and the following table gives a summary of such premises or occupations requiring periodical inspection :—

Description	Sanitary Districts									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bakehouses ...	7	5	6	4	6	5	4	4	11	52
Cowsheds ...	2	1	2	1	2	1	4	5	2	20
Dairies and Milk Shops ...	15	7	7	9	5	9	10	12	11	85
Common Lodging Houses ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Slaughterhouses...	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Offensive Trades	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
	25	14	19	15	13	17	18	21	24	166

### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

At the end of the year there was only one common lodging house in the district, namely that situated at No. 126 William Street, Ystrad, which had accommodation for 10 persons.

The Sanitary Inspector made 5 visits to the house, and the premises were found to be conducted satisfactorily.

### SHOPS.

Number of Shops in the District in 1948	...	1,816
New Shops established in 1949	... ..	183
Shops removed from the Register in 1949	...	154
Net increase in Shops in 1949	... ..	29
Number of Shops in district in 1949	... ..	1,845
Number of Shops subject to a local Closing Order		992
Number of Shops in which Assistants are employed		886
Number of Shops exempted from Weekly Half-Holiday Order	... ..	853
Number of Shops exempted from Weekly Half-Holiday Order and in which Assistants are employed	... ..	334
Number of Assistants in Exempted Shops	...	515
Number of Shops and other premises or businesses in which Young Persons are employed other than as Shop Assistants	... ..	46

Number of Young Persons employed other than as Shop Assistants	...	...	...	...	101
Legal Proceedings taken under Shops Acts during 1949	...	...	...	...	—

The number of shops remaining on the register at the end of 1949 amounted to 1,845, which showed a net increase of 29, as compared with the previous year; 183 new shops were established, while 154 shops were closed and removed from the Register during the year. The number of shop assistants decreased from 2,234 to 2,194.

In addition to the 2,194 assistants employed in the shops, there were 101 persons under 18 years of age who, though not ordinarily classifiable as shop assistants, were employed in circumstances which rendered their conditions of service subject to the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934.

The detailed administration of the Shops Acts was continued by two shops inspectors, who are also appointed as part-time sanitary inspectors in accordance with the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

The Inspectors rendered occasional assistance in the general duties of the Sanitary Inspectors and assisted with the inspection of meat at the Government Slaughter-house, Ton Pentre. One of them became full-time Sanitary Inspector for the major portion of the year.

The following summary provides information as to the main activities of the two inspectors during the year:—

Observation Duty—number of hours	...	...	499
Visits to Shops :			
Primary routine inspections	...	...	86
Re-Inspections	...	...	3,147
Regarding hours of employment, meal-times, etc.			74
For De-Registration	...	...	60
Unsound Food	...	...	5
Other Visits	...	...	274
Number of warnings given	...	...	35



Sampling Action (Food and Drugs Acts) No. of	
hours ... ..	617
Slaughter-house, Meat Inspection, No. of hours ...	19

Details are given in the appended table regarding the defects discovered in shops during the year :—

Nature of Defect	Number of Defects	
	Discovered during 1949	Remedied during 1949
Failure to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient—		
Means of Ventilation ... ..	—	—
Means of providing a reasonable temperature ... ..	1	1
Sanitary conveniences—		
Not provided ... ..	3	3
Not maintained ... ..	6	5
Means of lighting ... ..	1	1
Washing facilities ... ..	6	3
Facilities for the taking of meals ...	—	—
Total number of defects ... ..	17	13
Total number of shops involved ...	11	9

No application was received by the Council for a certificate under Section 10 (6) of the Shops Act, 1934, giving exemption from the obligation to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences and washing facilities respectively for the use of persons employed in or about a shop.

The Shops Inspectors did not report any case during the year in respect of which it was necessary to institute legal proceedings for any infringement of the Shops Acts and the Closing Orders made thereunder.

In the following table, which gives summarised information regarding the various classes of shops in the district, it will be seen that assistants were employed in 47 per cent. of the shops, as compared with 44 per cent. in the previous year. The table also shows that 21 per cent. of the male assistants and 26 per cent. of the female assistants were under 18 years of age.

Report of Shops Inspectors for the Year 1949

TRADES	Cols.	1	2	3	4	5	Number of Assistants employed.				Total Number of Shops.	Number of Shops Closed during 1949.	New Businesses Registered during 1949	Weekly Half-Holiday								No. of Shops subject to Local Closing Orders.	Legal Action Taken.		
							Males		Females					Shops				Assistants							
							Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18				Mon-day	Thurs-day	Sat-urday	Exempt	Mon-day	Tues-day	Wednes-day	Thurs-day			Fri-day	Sat-urday
Bazaars and Fancy Dealers	...	2	2	1	15	10	36	42	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	—	—		
Boot and Shoe Dealers	...	6	7	6	89	41	10	43	8	—	72	17	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	15	—	—	—		
Butchers and Meat Purveyors	...	1	65	2	116	89	3	27	3	87	—	29	—	145	—	—	66	—	72	89	—	—	—		
Chemists, Herbalists and Drug Stores	...	3	3	—	40	30	17	46	29	—	34	6	—	—	5	—	82	—	11	40	—	—	—		
Confectioners and Bread Dealers	...	2	1	6	124	28	15	29	1	—	—	—	124	2	—	4	31	3	1	—	—	—	—		
Dairy Produce and Milk Shops	...	—	—	—	13	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	13	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Drapers, Hosiers and Milliners	...	16	4	8	118	43	47	114	19	—	96	22	—	—	—	—	131	—	57	118	—	—	—		
Fried Fish and Potato Shops	...	15	1	11	87	25	3	19	3	—	51	36	—	—	1	—	22	—	15	87	—	—	—		
Furniture, Musical Instruments and Sewing Machine Shops	...	—	9	1	35	23	11	17	17	—	26	9	—	—	—	—	61	—	17	35	—	—	—		
Greengrocers, Fruiterers and Florists	...	15	10	14	133	55	22	42	42	—	—	—	133	7	19	14	41	—	13	—	—	—	—		
Grocers and Provision Dealers	...	11	59	14	216	166	62	198	16	—	169	47	—	—	—	—	444	—	253	216	—	—	—		
Hairdressers and Barbers	...	7	3	12	82	22	6	16	3	—	70	12	—	—	—	—	26	—	6	82	—	—	—		
Hardware, Chinaware, Paper, Paint and Oil Vendors	...	10	1	1	36	9	3	8	8	—	30	6	—	—	—	—	15	—	7	36	—	—	—		
Ironmongers, Electrical, Gas, Water and Sanitary Fittings	...	10	5	7	63	28	2	23	23	—	44	19	—	—	—	—	42	—	17	63	—	—	—		
Newsagents, Tobacconists, Stationers	...	11	21	9	79	47	12	18	18	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	42	—	17	...	...	...	...		
Photographers and Picture Framers	...	1	—	—	8	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	3	—	—	...	...	...	...		

Continued.

Cols.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Refreshment House and Temperance Bars		4	12	47	21	2	4	11	26	—	—	—	47	2	5	7	26	1	2	—	—
Restaurants and Cooked Meat Shops	...	7	2	18	14	2	3	6	18	—	—	—	18	5	3	2	15	—	4	—	—
Retailers of Intoxicating Liquors	...	6	6	126	103	—	68	—	85	—	—	—	126	15	20	30	65	2	21	—	—
Sweet Shops and Mixed Businesses...	...	42	28	255	29	5	4	9	22	—	—	—	255	—	—	1	31	—	8	—	—
Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters	...	5	3	49	29	7	35	7	19	—	40	9	—	—	—	—	49	—	19	49	—
Watchmakers and Jewellers	...	1	3	26	17	1	5	4	6	—	25	1	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	26	—
Miscellaneous	...	8	8	70	33	15	21	3	7	—	19	1	50	—	—	—	16	—	30	20	—
Totals		183	154	1845	866	223	852	291	828	87	689	216	853	177	54	58	1304	6	595	992	—

**FACTORIES.**

The total number of premises in the district affected by the Factories Act, 1937, is 535, made up as follows :—

			Total		Without Mechanical Power		With Mechanical Power
Factories	...	...	424	...	118	...	306
Bake-houses	...	...	52	...	8	...	44
Building Operations	...	...	3	...	—	...	3
Electrical Stations	...	...	12	...	—	...	12
Out-workers	...	...	44	...	44	...	—
			<hr/> 535		<hr/> 170		<hr/> 365
			<hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/>

The Sanitary Inspectors paid 352 visits to bake-houses and 584 visits to other premises embraced by the Act, during the course of the year.

The appended tables provide information relating to the trades carried on at the premises to which the above-mentioned Act applies, the inspections made during the year and the results of action taken in connection therewith.



## 1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

	Number of Premises	Number of		
		In-spections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power ...	118	176	—	—
Factories with mechanical power ...	306	408	1	—
Bakehouses without mechanical power ...	8	56	—	—
Bakehouses with mechanical power ...	44	296	—	—
Other premises (excluding outworkers' premises) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	15	—	—	—
Totals ...	491	936	1	—

## 2.—Defects found.

Particulars	Number of Defects			No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Unsuitable Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	2	—	—	—
	2	—	—	—

## 3.—Outwork.

Nature of Work	Class	No. of out-workers (August)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises
Making wearing apparel ...	1	36	—
Making boxes of paper, &c. ...	21	8	—
Totals ...	22	44	—



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Foundry	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture, Upholstery, Springs	8	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gasholders	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Gas Works	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glaziers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glovemaking	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hay Cutting	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Laundries	8	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Linen Goods	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Millinery, Stocking Repairs	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Monumental Masons	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Motor and Cycle Repairs	26	4	1	1	3	2	3	4	3	1	2	26
Paint	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Painters, Decorators	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Photographers	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plastic Goods, Smokers' Requisites, Metal Combs	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	5
Plating Shed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Plumbers, Tinsmiths...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Printers	8	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
Road Vehicle, Laminated Springs	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...







## **SMOKE ABATEMENT.**

No legal action was taken during the year under the Bye-law made by the Council in accordance with Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

Complaints were received regarding the emission of grit from a colliery stack, and the appropriate officials of the National Coal Board were communicated with, but no effective measures had been taken by the end of the year to abate the inconvenience caused to residents in the neighbourhood.

## **ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.**

The disinfestation of houses harbouring bed bugs or other insects was undertaken under the supervision of the district sanitary inspectors, and 29 houses were treated in the district during the year. The methods adopted included spraying with zaldecyde fluid containing D.D.T., together with the stripping of walls, removal of skirting boards, etc., and the fumigation of rooms with formaldehyde vapour when considered necessary.

## **SWIMMING BATHS.**

The open-air swimming baths situated at Treherbert, Ystrad, Porth and Ferndale, are owned by the Council, and each bath is under the control of a suitably qualified person. During the bathing season the water in these baths is constantly filtered and chlorinated by means of purification plants, the efficiency of which is regularly tested by colourimetric tests for the presence of residual chlorine in the water in the pools.

## RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

During the year four whole-time Rodent Officers were employed in order to carry out investigations into the prevalence of rodent infestations and the necessary treatment of such infestations in the district. During the first three months of the year six additional temporary assistant operatives were employed to carry out an inspection, and treatment of the sewers, but in April three of these operatives were appointed to carry out whole-time duties in connection with sewer infestation.

The following table provides a summary of (a) the general work carried out on premises in the district, and (b) the work undertaken in connection with the treatment of sewers :—

### General Work.

#### Premises treated :—

Private Houses	...	...	...	...	1,175
Business Premises	...	...	...	...	162
Council Property	...	...	...	...	75
River Banks	...	...	...	...	28
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	9
Other Premises	...	...	...	...	9

#### Token baits laid—

No. of premises	...	...	...	...	1,458
No. of doses	...	...	...	...	25,094

#### Poison Baits laid—

No. of premises	...	...	...	...	1,307
No. of doses	...	...	...	...	7,951

#### Post baits laid—

No. of premises	...	...	...	...	140
No. of doses	...	...	...	...	719

## Traps set—

No. of Premises ...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of traps ...	...	...	...	...	17
Estimated kill (Rats only)	...	...	...	...	2,791

## Sewers.

Ward	Man-holes treated	Pre-bait takes			Poison baits laid
		Complete	Partial	No. takes	
1	695	44	311	518	178
2	628	72	276	454	172
3	589	114	232	426	173
4	526	58	185	407	124
5	621	57	190	503	129
6	740	68	254	585	167
7	988	65	302	812	194
8	1099	110	389	850	250
9	785	77	253	622	167
10	676	73	238	521	156
11	930	125	379	679	255
Totals ...	8277	863	3009	6367	1965

## PUBLIC MORTUARIES.

Two public mortuaries, situated in the cemetery grounds at Trealew and at Oakland Terrace, Ferndale, have been erected and maintained by the Council, and were utilised during the year for the reception of 2 and 4 bodies, respectively. Facilities are available in each of these mortuaries for carrying out post-mortem examinations, and the numbers of such examinations undertaken at the above mortuaries during the year were 1 and 3 respectively.

## SCHOOLS.

Structural or sanitary defects in the schools in the district are usually reported upon by the Assistant School Medical Officers after their visits to the schools for routine



medical inspection of the pupils, and particulars of the defects thus reported are forwarded to the District Education Officer.

The Sanitary Inspectors also visited the schools for the purpose of disinfecting and fumigating classrooms when necessary, and at the end of each term for the purpose of fumigating blankets used in the nursery classes in the Infants' Departments.

### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The appended summary gives details of the cases in which the Department's activities led to proceedings at the local Courts of Justice in the course of the year.

	No. Cases	Result	Amount of Fines and Costs
			£ s. d.
<b>Public Health Act, 1936.</b>			
Non-compliance with Abatement Notice ...	4	Work done	0 14 0
do. ...	1	Work done after Nuisance Order obtained	0 13 0
<b>Food and Drugs Act, 1938.</b>			
Milk containing added water	2	Convicted	11 8 0
<b>National Assistance Act, 1948.</b>			
Application to remove an aged person to suitable premises	1	Not granted	—

## SECTION IV.

### Housing.

#### HOUSING.

The lack of suitable and adequate housing accommodation continued to be the most serious problem affecting the health and happiness of a large proportion of the inhabitants of the district. Numerous applications for the tenancies of Council houses were received at the office of the Health Department and the majority of these applications were received in respect of families who were living in "apartments" in houses occupied by one or more other families. Existence under such conditions invariably involved overcrowding, especially in regard to sleeping accommodation and lack of domestic facilities. The multiplicity of occupation also frequently led to disharmony among the tenants, causing unhappiness and endangering the unity of family life.

The erection of houses was proceeded with as expeditiously as the circumstances permitted; especially having regard to absence of suitable large sites in the district and shortage of materials, and the following summary indicates the progress which had been made by the end of the year since the resumption of building after the war :—

#### I. Permanent Houses—traditional type :—

In course of erection	...	...	...	68
Completed and occupied	...	...	...	124

II. Temporary prefabricated houses—British Industries Steel Federation (B.I.S.F.) type :—

Completed and occupied	...	...	150
------------------------	-----	-----	-----

III. Temporary prefabricated bungalows :—

Completed and occupied	...	...	250
------------------------	-----	-----	-----

In addition to the above, 48 houses had been requisitioned and repaired, when necessary, and allocated to families who were inadequately housed.

As a result of inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, followed by interviews with the owners or the service of informal or statutory notices, 1,615 houses were repaired or defects discovered therein were remedied during the year.

During the year Demolition Orders were made in respect of seven dwelling houses and six houses were demolished and Closing Orders were made in respect of underground rooms in seven cellar tenements.

The following summary gives details of the nuisances and defects remedied in the course of the year :—

**1. Slop Sinks.**

<i>a.</i>	Slop sinks repaired or renewed	...	...	7
<i>b.</i>	Waste pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	29

**2. Water Closets.**

<i>a.</i>	Provision of new closet	...	...	...	2
<i>b.</i>	Rebuild water closet	...	...	...	2
<i>c.</i>	Walls, roofs, doors, floors, etc. repaired	...	...	...	227
<i>d.</i>	Flushing appliances repaired or renewed	...	...	...	282
<i>e.</i>	Flushing appliances provided	...	...	...	12

<i>f.</i>	Pans renewed or provided	...	...	...	158
<i>g.</i>	Ventilation provided	...	...	...	1
<i>h.</i>	Water supply provided	...	...	...	6
<i>i.</i>	Water service pipes repaired	...	...	...	71

### 3. House.

<i>a.</i>	External walls, roofs, woodwork, etc. re- paired	...	...	...	...	736
<i>b.</i>	Internal walls, woodwork, floors, etc. re- paired	...	...	...	...	414
<i>c.</i>	Dampness abated by removal of earth	...	...	...	...	1
<i>d.</i>	Bedrooms ventilated	...	...	...	...	—
<i>e.</i>	Windows made openable	...	...	...	...	5
<i>f.</i>	Window area increased	...	...	...	...	—
<i>g.</i>	Pantry or food safe provided	...	...	...	...	—
<i>h.</i>	Sufficient light in pantry provided	...	...	...	...	2
<i>i.</i>	Water supply pipes and fittings repaired	...	...	...	...	34

### 4. Drains.

<i>a.</i>	Lip trap removed	...	...	...	...	—
<i>b.</i>	Cement well around gully trap	...	...	...	...	6
<i>c.</i>	Grid or cover to gully trap	...	...	...	...	5
<i>d.</i>	Renew gully trap	...	...	...	...	5
<i>e.</i>	Ventilating shaft repaired or extended	...	...	...	...	11
<i>f.</i>	Drain ventilated	...	...	...	...	—
<i>g.</i>	Drains unblocked	...	...	...	...	196
<i>h.</i>	Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	67
<i>i.</i>	Drainage of subsoil made good	...	...	...	...	4
<i>j.</i>	Inspection chamber provided	...	...	...	...	—
<i>k.</i>	Inspection chamber repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	9

### 5. Areas.

<i>a.</i>	Repaired	...	...	...	...	54
<i>b.</i>	Repaired and extended	...	...	...	...	1
<i>c.</i>	Steps repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	30
<i>d.</i>	Boundary walls repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	69
<i>e.</i>	Retaining walls repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	29



6.	Shoots and downpipes repaired or affixed anew	306
7.	Dilapidated structures repaired or fixed anew ...	2
8.	Structures obstructing light/ventilation of living rooms removed/repaired ... ..	3
9.	Dampness abated ... ..	293
10.	Dirty house cleaned ... ..	2
11.	Fowls removed ... ..	1
12.	Manure : (a) removed ... ..	—
	(b) receptacle provided ... ..	—
13.	Accumulation of refuse removed ... ..	8
14.	Coals in house or on paving removed ... ..	1

### HOUSING STATISTICS, 1949.

#### 1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the Year :—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... .. 2,759
- (b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ... .. 2,759
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations ... .. 64
- (b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ... .. 64
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 7
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... .. 2640

## 2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers... 683

## 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

### (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs (Section 9) ... .. 17

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners ... .. 3

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners (Section 9) ... .. 2

### (b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... .. 1,845

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners ... .. 917

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... .. 10

### (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	7
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	6
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	7
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	—

## LICENSING OF CIVIL BUILDING WORK—

### DEFENCE REGULATION 56A.

The licensing of civil building work under the above Regulation continued in operation during 1949, but under the Control of Building Operations (No. 11) Order, 1948, local authorities were only required to issue licences in respect of works connected with dwelling houses, the cost of which works exceeded £100. The Medical Officer of Health continued to act as licensing officer in respect of such licensable works in the district.

All applications for licences were investigated by the sanitary inspectors.

The following summary gives particulars of licences issued from the Health Department in respect of dwelling houses during the year :—

				No. of Licences	Estimated Cost £
Repairs	...	...	...	36	7,381
Alterations and Additions				30	6,884
Conversions into additional family units	...	...	...	7	6,082
New Houses	...	...	...	2	4,041
Garages	...	...	...	3	409
Fire Escape for Flats			...	1	108
				<hr/> 79	<hr/> 24,905
				<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The number of applications for timber forwarded to the Area Officer in connection with licensable work was 55, and two certificates authorising the purchase of other controlled materials were issued.



## SECTION V.

# Inspection and Supervision of Food

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### MILK.

The numbers of persons carrying on businesses connected with the production, sale or distribution of milk during 1949 were as follows:—

Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	17
Purveyors of Milk and Milk-shop keepers	...	...	...	...	...	67
Non-resident Purveyors of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	6

The estimated daily average amount of milk sold in the district amounted to approximately 10,738 gallons, of which only 132 gallons were produced by local cowkeepers. The estimated daily consumption of milk per head of the population was .76 pints.

There were 85 premises in the area directly concerned with the production or distribution of milk, and the number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors to these premises during the year amounted to 1,005. In accordance with the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, (Appointed Day) Order, 1949, the Act came into operation on the first day of October, 1949, and in accordance with the provisions of the Act the supervision of dairy farms was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The number of samples of milk sold as "pasteurised" milk submitted to bacteriological examination during the year was 164 and 143, or 87 per cent. were reported upon as being satisfactory; the remaining 21 samples were regarded as being unsatisfactory because the Methylene Blue test gave decolourisation in less than 30 minutes, the result of the Phosphatase Test, which indicates the efficiency of pasteurisation, being satisfactory in each instance. The 21 unsatisfactory samples were obtained from 19 milk vendors; two vendors had two unsatisfactory samples each. It may also be noted that 15 of the unsatisfactory samples were taken during two weeks in September when the weather was hot and sultry. Under the circumstances no action was taken under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders apart from informing the individual vendors of the unsatisfactory results and advising them to give attention to the matter.

During the year 120 samples of treated milk were taken from two pasteurising establishments in the district, and the results of the examinations of these samples were all reported upon as being satisfactory in respect of the Phosphatase Test, whilst one sample gave an unsatisfactory result on the application of the Methylene Blue test.

During the year 22 samples of locally produced milk were submitted to bacteriological examination and 15 were reported on as being satisfactory; in 5 instances the Methylene Blue Test gave unsatisfactory results, and in the remaining two instances B. Coli were found to be present in 1/100 millilitre. Eighteen of the locally produced samples of milk were submitted to examinations for the presence of tubercle bacilli, but all the samples were found to be free of these organisms.

*Milk (Special Designations) Regulations.* The following licences in respect of graded milks were issued by the Council under the above Regulations during the year under review :—

“Tuberculin Tested” Milk—

Dealer’s Licences	...	...	...	...	2
Supplementary Dealer’s Licence	...	...	...	...	1

“Accredited” Milk—

Dealer’s Licence	...	...	...	...	1
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

“Pasteurised” Milk—

Pasteuriser’s Licences	...	...	...	...	2
Dealer’s Licences	...	...	...	...	64
Supplementary Dealer’s Licence	...	...	...	...	1

“Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)”—

Dealer’s Licences	...	...	...	...	44
Supplementary Dealer’s Licence	...	...	...	...	1

“Sterilised” Milk—

Dealer’s Licences	...	...	...	...	3
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## ICE CREAM.

During the year under review active steps were taken in order to ensure, as far as possible, that the ice cream sold in the district was manufactured, stored and sold in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 and 1948.

During the year 26 premises were registered as suitable for the manufacture of ice cream, and in 22 of these premises the requisite appliances had been installed in order to manu-

facture this commodity from ingredients by the "hot mix" method, and on the remaining 4 premises suitable equipment for the manufacture of ice cream from the complete "cold mix" was available. Nineteen additional premises provided with refrigerator cabinets and facilities for the cleansing of utensils were registered for the storage and sale of ice cream, the commodity being purchased in bulk from the manufacturers, and 48 premises were registered for the storage and sale of "pre-packed" ice cream, the commodity, in these instances, being likewise stored in refrigerator cabinets and purchased from reputable wholesale manufacturers and sold by the vendors in the pre-packed state.

Prior to registration, all the premises were inspected and inquiries made regarding the health of the vendors, particularly in regard to the history of any intestinal illness simulating the enteric fevers or dysentery.

During the year 75 samples of ice-cream were submitted for examination by the Methylene Blue test for bacteriological purity and provisional grading; 19 samples were classified as being in Grade 1 or "satisfactory," 12 samples were in Grade 2 or "fair," 10 samples were in Grade 3 or "unsatisfactory," and 34 samples were in Grade 4 or "very unsatisfactory." All the vendors who supplied samples classified as Grades 3 and 4 were communicated with and advised to take suitable precautions in order to safeguard the purity of their ice-cream, and it may be noted that there was considerable improvement in the quality of the samples taken in the latter portion of the year; of 30 samples taken in June, 22 samples were of Grade 4, and 5 samples were of Grade 3, whilst of 36 samples taken between the middle of August and the middle of November only 5 were classified as being of Grade 4 and the same number were of Grade 3.



The standard of distribution of ice-cream from vehicles in the streets and public places also received attention during the year, and several of the most progressive vendors provided properly constructed covered vehicles for this purpose.

The chemical analysis of 72 samples of ice-cream sold in the district during the year showed that 53, or 73 per cent., contained less than 5 per cent. of fat, the principal nutritive ingredient being starch which was reported to be present in large amounts in 82 per cent. of the samples.

### MEAT.

The number of slaughterhouses licensed in the district during 1949 was 5, but nearly all the slaughtering in the district was carried out at the two slaughterhouses situated in Llanfoist Street, Ton Pentre. The concentration of the slaughtering in this manner enabled meat inspection to be carried out effectively, and one sanitary inspector, who was provided with assistance when necessary, devoted the whole of his time to this work.

The quantities of meat and offal surrendered and condemned owing to the presence of diseased conditions, etc., were 67,993 lbs. and 67,943 lbs. respectively; the amounts attributable to tuberculosis being 31,559 lbs. and 16,276 lbs. respectively.

The following table gives a summary of the results of inspection of the carcasses of animals slaughtered in the district during the year :—

### Carcases Inspected and Condemned during the Year 1949

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ... ..	2412	1129	2896	27229	7945
Number inspected ... ..	2412	1129	2896	27229	7945
<b>All diseases EXCEPT Tuber- culosis :—</b>					
Whole carcases condemned	2	91	8	47	25
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1602	954	9	3976	564
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	66.50	92.56	0.59	14.77	7.41
<b>Tuberculosis only :—</b>					
Whole carcases condemned	17	29	1	1	27
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	92	66	3	—	382
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ... ..	4.52	8.41	0.14	0.004	5.15

The following table indicates the percentages of animals slaughtered in the local slaughterhouses during the last five years which were affected with tuberculosis, and it is satisfactory to note that, as compared with the percentage found in the previous year, there was a considerable diminution in the incidence of this disease amongst cows and calves.

**Percentages of the number of carcasses inspected affected with Tuberculosis.**

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs
1945	3.37	9.94	1.17	10.73
1946	4.42	9.38	1.64	13.72
1947	2.72	10.38	0.61	4.89
1948	4.31	12.28	0.49	4.21
1949	4.52	8.41	0.14	5.15

**OTHER FOODS.**

There are 52 bakehouses in the district, which with few exceptions were of small size. There were no underground bakehouses as defined in the Factories Act, 1937. The Sanitary Inspectors made 352 visits to bakehouses during the year.

A large bacon-curing and “cooked meats” products factory was kept under regular supervision by the Sanitary Inspector concerned.

**UNSOUND FOOD, 1949.**

The principal articles of food, apart from meat in slaughter-houses, condemned during the course of the year were as follows :—

	lbs.
Fresh Fish ... ..	4,116
Tinned Fruit ... ..	1,573
Tinned Meat ... ..	1,304
Tinned Vegetables ... ..	1,174
Tinned Milk ... ..	1,058
Flour, Cake, Cereals, etc. ... ..	867

	lbs.
Cheese ... ..	319
Pickles, Soups, Sauces, etc. ... ..	291
Tinned Fish ... ..	232
Oatmeal ... ..	226
Fruit Juice ... ..	194
Jam, Syrup and Marmalade ... ..	154
Coffee ... ..	147
Sugar ... ..	114
Butter ... ..	108
Chicken ... ..	100
Sausages ... ..	80
Cooking Fat ... ..	56
Bacon ... ..	49
Fresh Fruit ... ..	35

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The examination of samples of foods taken under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act was undertaken during the year by Mr. D. Evans Jones, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory.

The total number of samples submitted during the year amounted to 557, consisting of 215 formal samples and 342 informal samples, the details of which are given in the appended summary.



**Summary of Samples submitted to the Public  
Analyst during 1949.**

Description	Formal Samples			Informal Samples		
	No. sub- mitted	Results		No. sub- mitted	Results	
		Genuine	Not Genuine		Genuine	Not Genuine
Milk ... ..	191	187	4	290	285	5
Condensed						
Sweetened						
Machine						
Skimmed Milk ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dried Milk ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—
Butter ... ..	5	5	—	—	—	—
Margarine ... ..	5	5	—	—	—	—
Cooking Fat ... ..	5	5	—	—	—	—
Glencetti Pearls ...	—	—	—	1	1	—
Pearl Seed Tapioca	—	—	—	1	1	—
Pearl Barley ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—
Pearl Farinoca ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—
Farinoca ... ..	—	—	—	2	2	—
Sago ... ..	—	—	—	2	2	—
Baby Cereal ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1
Macaroni ... ..	—	—	—	3	3	—
Rice ... ..	—	—	—	2	2	—
Pudding Mixture ...	—	—	—	3	2	1
Sponge Mixture ...	—	—	—	1	1	—
Cake and Scone						
Mixture ... ..	—	—	—	4	—	4
Bun Flour Mixture	—	—	—	1	1	—
Custard Powder ...	—	—	—	5	5	—
Tomato Sauce ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—
Sauce ... ..	—	—	—	2	2	—
Vinegar ... ..	5	5	—	—	—	—
Gravy Salt ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—
Ground Cinnamon...	—	—	—	1	1	—
Strained Broth ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—
Lentils ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—
Dessert Gelatine ...	—	—	—	1	1	—
Fish Paste ... ..	—	—	—	2	2	—
Meat Paste ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—
Beef and Vegetable						
Extract ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—
Beef Sausages ... ..	4	4	—	—	—	—
Marmalade ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—
Lemonade Crystals	—	—	—	2	2	—
Cordial ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—
Sultanas ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—
Tea ... ..	—	—	—	2	2	—
Cocoa ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—
Coffee ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—
Coffee and Chicory						
Essence ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—
TOTALS ... ..	215	211	4	342	330	12

The reports of the Public Analyst disclosed that four of the formal samples of milk submitted to him during the year were not genuine, representing 1.86 per cent. of the total number of formal samples taken during the year. Legal proceedings were instituted and convictions obtained in two cases, the total sum of fines and costs amounting to £11 8s. 0d. In the other two cases further formal samples were taken, which proved to be genuine, while a warning letter was sent to one of the vendors concerned.

Twelve informal samples were reported as not genuine, five being samples of milk, four being samples of cake and scone mixture, and one each of condensed sweetened machine skimmed milk, baby cereal, and pudding mixture. In the case of the milk, further samples showed the milk to be genuine, but as two of the samples were taken from a consignment of milk on delivery to a Rhondda dairyman by a Firm outside the Rhondda Urban District, reports of the Analyses were forwarded to the County Medical Officer, County Hall, Cardiff, for any action considered necessary. In all the other cases the tradesmen's stocks were disposed of either as refuse or pig food.

The following statement contains details of the samples reported as not genuine :—

Ref. No.	Description	Result of Analysis
<b>(1) Formal Samples.</b>		
S.148	... Milk	...Deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of not less than thirty-six per cent., contained not less than thirty-one per cent. of added water, and deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than four per cent. after allowing for the thirty-one per cent. deficiency in milk fat resulting from the addition of thirty-one per cent of water.

Ref No.	Description	Result of Analysis
S.149	... Milk	...Deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of not less than twenty-six per cent. and contained not less than twenty-one per cent. of added water.
S. 296	... Milk	...Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than four per cent.
S.340	... Milk	...Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than three per cent.
(2) <b>Informal Samples.</b>		
341.S	... Milk	...Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than eight per cent.
348.S	... Milk	...Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than fourteen per cent.
489.S	... Milk	...Deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of not less than fifteen per cent., contained not less than fifteen per cent. of added water, and deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than fifteen per cent. after allowing for the fat deficiency arising from the addition of fifteen per cent. of water.
490.S	... Milk	...Deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of not less than twenty-one per cent., contained not less than twenty-one per cent. of added water, and deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than twelve per cent. after allowing for the fat deficiency arising from the addition of twenty-one per cent. of water
503.S	... Milk	...Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than four per cent.

Ref. No.	Description	Result of Analysis
359.S	... Condensed Sweetened... Machine Skimmed Milk	Sample had thickened and was ...discoloured and could not be ... reconstituted since a fair amount of the protein had become denatured.
471.S	... Baby Cereal	...Infested with meal mites (Tyroglyphus Farinae).
635.S	... Pudding Mixture	...Infested with meal mites (Tyroglyphus Farinae).
353.S	... Cake and Scone Mixture	...Infested with meal mites ... (Tyroglyphus Farinae).
495.S	... Cake and Scone Mixture	...Infested with meal mites ... (Tyroglyphus Farinae).
637.S	... Cake and Scone Mixture	...Infested with meal mites ... (Tyroglyphus Farinae).
636.S	... Cake and Scone Mixture	...Infested with meal mires ... (Tyroglyphus Farinae).



## SECTION VI.

### Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

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The following table gives particulars relating to notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified in the district during 1949 :—

DISEASE	Cases Notified.													Cases ad- mitted to Hos- pital	Deaths												
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 yrs.	20-35 years	35-45 yrs.	45-65 years	65 and over		All ages	Under 1 yr.	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 yrs.	20-35 yrs.	35-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 and over
Smallpox	...	2	6	20	26	20	86	37	8	3	1	2	...	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	211	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	3	1	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever (including para-typhoid)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	98	6	7	5	5	3	8	5	4	11	11	12	21	...	28	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	16
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	7	2	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	16	2	...	2	3	1	4	...	...	1	1	2	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	6	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	757	34	102	128	181	150	150	10	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	70	16	7	12	12	12	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	1210	62	126	168	228	188	263	55	13	29	17	33	28	227	39	7	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	7	18	

*Zymotic Diseases.* The total number of deaths in the district attributable to the zymotic group of diseases, namely, small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, diarrhoea, typhoid, and continued fevers, amounted to six, representing a death-rate of 0.05 per 1,000 of the estimated population. Five of the deaths from this group of diseases were certified as due to enteritis and the remaining death was caused by measles.

*Scarlet Fever.* The number of cases of scarlet fever notified in the district during the year amounted to 211, representing an incidence rate of 1.9 cases per 1,000 of the estimated population. The disease was most prevalent during December, when 42 cases were notified, whilst the lowest monthly prevalence occurred in July and August, six cases being notified in each of these two months. The Ward distribution of the notified cases showed a maximum incidence in Ward 2 with 45 cases, whilst Ward 4 with 4 cases supplied the lowest number of notifications. Reference to the table at the commencement of this Section shows that cases were notified amongst persons in all age-groups excluding persons who were 65 years and over, and that the disease was most prevalent amongst children who were between 5 and 10 years of age, of whom 86 were notified. No death was certified as due to scarlet fever during 1949, and 75 per cent. of the notified cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

*Diphtheria.* During the year eleven persons were notified as suffering from diphtheria, but only four were confirmed as suffering from the disease, of whom two were notified as diphtheria owing to their being in the "carrier" stage. Of the four confirmed cases one was a girl, aged eleven years, residing in Ward 10 who was notified in March; investigations amongst the contacts of this child gave negative results. Of the remaining three cases who



were children attending a school in Ward 8, the first case was notified in June, and suffered from a fairly acute attack of typical faucial diphtheria. An investigation amongst his class-mates in the school resulted in the discovery of two children who were harbouring diphtheria bacilli, and these two children were subsequently notified. A further investigation undertaken by the staff of the Public Health Laboratory, when all the children in the school were examined, failed to disclose the presence of diphtheria bacilli amongst the school population.

The district remained free of diphtheria cases during the latter six months of the year, and no death was certified as due to the disease during the whole year. All the notified cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. At the end of the year it was estimated that 73.6 per cent. of the children under 5 years of age in the district had received the full course of injections for immunisation against diphtheria, and 90.8 per cent. of children between 5 and 15 years of age had been similarly treated.

*Enteric Fevers.* No case of typhoid fever or of the paratyphoid fevers was notified in the district, and no suspected case of a person suffering from one of these diseases was brought to the notice of the Health Department during the year under review. It is satisfactory to note that the district has been free of the enteric group of diseases during the last three years, and no death attributable to these diseases has occurred since 1941.

*Puerperal Pyrexia.* The number of cases of puerperal pyrexia notified in the district during the year amounted to three, representing an incidence rate of 1.6 cases per 1,000 live and still births. No death was certified as due to puerperal sepsis, and all the notified cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment.



*Cerebro-spinal Fever.* The number of cases of cerebro-spinal fever notified in the district during the year was six, but the diagnosis was confirmed in only two instances, one being a child of six months residing in Ward 10 who had been admitted to the City Isolation Hospital, Cardiff, in January as a suspected case of tubercular meningitis, and the other was a child of ten months residing in Ward 9 who was admitted in November to the Royal Infirmary, Cardiff, where the diagnosis was confirmed; the illness in the first mentioned case proved fatal. No source of infection could be traced in either instance.

Of the other four notified cases, no evidence of meningeal infection could be confirmed in two instances, whilst the remaining two notified cases were found to be suffering from pneumococcal meningitis and tuberculous meningitis, respectively.

*Acute Poliomyelitis.* Four cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified in the district during 1949. The first case was notified in July, the patient being a woman of 58 years residing in Ward 4; the illness was very severe and proved fatal. The second case was a child of eighteen months, residing in Ward 8, and was notified in August; this child suffered from moderate paralysis of one leg and of the back and abdominal muscles and, about ten days prior to the onset, had been taken on day trips to several of the coastal resorts in South Wales. The third case was a female child aged one year and nine months residing in Ward 10, and was notified early in September; this child suffered from paralysis of the muscles of the thighs, and there was no history of any visits to localities where she might have been exposed to infection. The fourth case was a child one year old also residing in Ward 10, and was notified in November; this child appeared to suffer from transient paralysis of one leg.

*Acute Polio-encephalitis.* Two cases of polio-encephalitis were notified in the district during 1949. The first case, who was notified in September from Ward 11, was subsequently diagnosed as suffering from acute poliomyelitis and had severe paralysis of the lower limbs and a moderate degree of paralysis of the upper limbs. No source of infection could be traced. The second case was a child, three years of age, residing in Ward 10, and was notified in December; the diagnosis in this instance was not confirmed and the child recovered. One child, aged fourteen months from Ward 11, was certified as having died from this disease in July; the child was admitted to the Isolation Hospital as a suspected case of meningitis and thus was not notified prior to the date of death, which occurred on the second day after admission.

*Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.* The number of cases of acute influenzal pneumonia notified during 1949 amounted to 14, of which 10 were notified during the first four months of the year, with a maximum incidence of three cases each during February and March. Wards 5 and 11, with 5 cases in each, provided the largest number amongst the eleven Wards in the district, and no case was notified from Wards 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9. The number of deaths certified as due to this disease was six, but in two instances the patients had not been notified as suffering from the disease prior to the dates of death.

*Acute Primary Pneumonia.* The number of cases of this disease notified during the year amounted to 98, with a maximum monthly incidence of 18 cases notified during February and a minimum incidence of one case each in June and October. Ward 10 with 24 notified cases provided the largest number amongst the Wards in the district whilst Ward 6 with one case was least affected. The disease occurred amongst persons in all the various age groups,

but it may be noted that 21 cases were notified amongst persons over 65 years of age, and 6 cases amongst babies under one year old.

*Ophthalmia Neonatorum.* No case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified in the district during the year under review. According to the table of notifiable diseases inserted at the commencement of this section, one baby suspected to be suffering from this disease was admitted to the Isolation Hospital, but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

*Measles.* The number of cases of measles notified in the district during 1949 amounted to 757, as compared with 289 cases notified in the previous year. The monthly incidence of the disease, as judged by the number of notifications, varied between a maximum of 192 cases in April and a minimum of 6 cases in September; it may also be noted that a total of 466 cases were notified during the three months—March, April and May. Cases of measles were notified from all the eleven wards comprising the district, but Ward 11 with 150 cases suffered most severely, whilst Ward 9, with only four cases, was least affected; amongst other Wards which suffered a heavy incidence were Wards 2 and 4, with 129 and 110 cases, respectively. The age distribution of the notified cases showed greatest incidence amongst children under 5 years, of whom 595 were notified, while 181 were between 3 and 4 years of age, and 150 were between 4 and 5 years old.

One child, aged 15 months, residing in Ward 6, was certified as having died from this disease, giving a mortality rate of 0.13 per cent. amongst the total cases notified.

*Whooping Cough.* The number of cases of whooping cough notified in the district during 1949 was 70, of which



63 were notified during the first four months of the year, January and February, with 18 cases in each, providing the highest monthly incidence. No case was notified in July, nor in the last quarter of the year. The disease was most prevalent in children under twelve months old, of whom 16 were notified.

No death was certified as due to whooping cough for the second year in succession.

Immunisation against whooping cough has been made available since December, 1947, to parents who desire to have their children treated. The vaccine used for this purpose is prepared on a commercial scale by a well known firm, and has been administered to children either alone or in combination with diphtheria prophylactic.

By the end of 1949, 2,670 children had received the full course of immunisation against whooping cough, and of these, 2,550 were under five years of age. It is premature to offer any definite opinion on the value of immunisation with the vaccine used for the prevention of whooping cough, but the records available during 1949 appear to be favourable. During the year 59 cases of whooping cough were notified amongst children under five years of age, and 5 of these cases occurred amongst children who had received the full course of immunisation in the previous year; the incidence of notified cases of whooping cough during the year amongst the 2,550 children under 5 years who had been immunised was, therefore, 2.0 cases per 1,000. The remaining 54 cases of whooping cough occurred amongst 6,936 children, the estimated population in the district under five years of age being 9,486, so that the incidence rate per 1,000 of these children was 7.8. The records therefore indicate that whooping cough was approximately four times as prevalent amongst the unimmunised children as compared with those in the immunised group.



The investigations of the nature of the illnesses amongst the immunised children showed that the illnesses were mild in character ; in one instance there was no "whoop" or "spasms" of coughing, and the cough had subsided in a week. In another instance two children in the same house were suffering from whooping cough, one of the children having been immunised and the other not immunised, and the child who had been immunised suffered less severely than the child who had not been immunised.

*Dysentery.* Sixteen cases of dysentery were notified in the district during 1949. Of those cases notified nine were confirmed bacteriologically as due to an infection by the Sonnè type of dysentery organisms and, as the remaining seven cases suffered from similar illnesses, it is probable that they were originally infected by the same type of organisms, though they could not be isolated by bacteriological methods. All the cases were isolated at their homes or in the Isolation Hospital until three successive negative bacteriological examinations were reported.

All the notified cases occurred during the last four months of the year with a maximum number of six cases in September and a minimum of one case in November.

Ward 10 suffered most severely, with 12 cases, whilst Wards 7 and 11, with two cases in each, provided the remaining four cases. The ages of the notified cases varied between nine months and 63 years.

*Erysipelas.* The number of cases of erysipelas notified in the district during 1949 was 18, and no death was certified as due to this disease. The disease was most prevalent during January and May, four cases being notified in each of these months, whilst no case was notified during July, August and September. Ward 10 with 5 cases provided the largest number of notifications, and no case was notified from Wards 3, 4, 6 and 7.

*Food Poisoning.* No case of food poisoning was notified during 1949, and no suspected case was brought to the notice of the Health Department by medical practitioners in the district.

*Diarrhoea and Enteritis.* No death was certified as due to "diarrhoea" in the district during the year, but five deaths were attributed to "enteritis." Of these five deaths, four were of children under one year old, and the remaining fatality occurred in a child 6 years of age. Two deaths occurred during September, and one death each in June, October and November.

*Influenza.* The number of deaths in the district certified as due to influenza was 22, as compared with 7 deaths recorded in the previous year. The disease was fairly prevalent in the first three months of the year, during which period 16 of the deaths occurred with a maximum of 8 deaths during February. The disease was most fatal amongst persons who were in the older age groups; nine deaths occurred amongst persons between 45 and 65 years of age, eight amongst persons over 65 years old, three of persons between 25 and 45 years old, and the remaining two deaths were of babies under one year old. Amongst the eleven Wards in the district, Ward 11, with 8 deaths, suffered most severely, whilst no death from influenza occurred in Wards 2 and 6.

*Bronchitis.* The number of deaths certified as due to bronchitis during the year amounted to 198, equivalent to a death-rate of 1.75 per 1,000 of the estimated population; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 140 and 1.24, respectively.

The monthly distribution of the deaths showed maximum fatality during February, when 43 deaths occurred, whilst minimum fatality occurred in September with only one death.

This disease was most fatal amongst persons in the older age groups, particularly amongst males ; 140 deaths were certified amongst persons over 65 years old and of whom 96 were male persons, whilst amongst 50 deaths from bronchitis amongst persons between 45 and 65 years of age, 38 were male persons. Three infants under one year old died from bronchitis, two of whom were females, and the total of 8 deaths of persons under 45 years were equally divided amongst the sexes. The distribution of deaths from bronchitis amongst the various Wards in the district varied between a maximum of 29 deaths in Ward 2 and a minimum of 10 deaths in Ward 11. It is interesting to note that during 1949 bronchitis appeared to be a more frequent cause of death in the Rhondda Fawr valley than in the Rhondda Fach valley ; in Wards 1 to 4, there were 97 deaths from this disease, whilst in Wards 9, 10 and 11, there were only 35 deaths ; in Mid-Rhondda, or Wards 5, 6 and 7, there were 47 deaths, and in Ward 8, 19 deaths. Having regard to the configuration of Rhondda Fach valley, which is narrower and more congested than the remainder of the district, one would expect a greater incidence of respiratory disease.

*Pneumoconiosis and Silicosis.* The number of deaths classified as due to these diseases in the district during 1949 amounted to 50 as compared with 46 deaths in the preceding year. As indicated in the subjoined table, 34 deaths occurred amongst persons who were between 45 and 65 years of age ; 13 amongst persons over 65 years old, and 3 deaths were of persons between 25 and 45 years old.

The numbers of deaths certified as due to this group of industrial diseases in the district since the beginning of 1937 are indicated in the following table :—



Year.	AGE-GROUPS.			Total.
	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	over 65 years.	
1937	—	6	1	7
1938	1	7	2	10
1939	1	9	1	11
1940	4	11	1	16
1941	3	13	5	21
1942	—	14	3	17
1943	2	18	5	25
1944	5	22	2	29
1945	7	21	4	32
1946	2	14	12	28
1947	2	31	18	51
1948	1	35	10	46
1949	3	34	13	50

It may also be noted that during 1949 fifteen male persons whose deaths were classified as due to pulmonary tuberculosis were also, according to the information disclosed on the death certificates, suffering from pneumoconiosis; of these fifteen persons, four were between 25 and 45 years of age; eight were between 45 and 65 years, and the remaining three were over 65 years old.



## SECTION VII.

### Tuberculosis.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified in the district during 1949 amounted to 177, of which 154 were of the pulmonary form of the disease, and the remaining 23 were non-pulmonary cases. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 131, 115 and 16, respectively.

At the end of the year the register of cases kept under the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations contained the names of 1,008 persons as indicated in the following summary :—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Cases on Register 1st January, 1949	715	249	964
New cases registered during year	...178	24	202
	893	273	1,166
Removed from Register during year	127	31	158
Cases on Register 31st Dec., 1949	...766	242	1,008

The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during the year amounted to 64, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.57 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Amongst those persons who died from tuberculosis, 12, or 18.75 per cent. had not been notified to the Health Department prior to the dates of death.

No action was required during the year under the provisions of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, in relation to the handling of milk by tuberculous persons or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the removal of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

The following table gives a summary of the new cases of and deaths from tuberculosis in the Rhondda Urban District during 1949, divided into age and sex groups as well as into pulmonary and non-pulmonary forms:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 to 5 years	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	1
5 to 10 years	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
10 to 15 years	2	3	4	2	...	...	...	...
15 to 20 years	5	25	1	2	1	...	...	...
20 to 25 years	8	17	1	1	2	7	...	...
25 to 35 years	14	24	2	1	9	10	1	...
35 to 45 years	19	9	2	...	10	1	...	...
45 to 55 years	11	2	...	...	6	3	...	...
55 to 65 years	6	1	1	...	5	...	...	...
65 and upwards	2	1	...	...	7	...	...	...
Totals	70	84	13	10	40	21	2	1

*Pulmonary Tuberculosis.* As indicated above, the number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in the district during the year amounted to 154, representing an incidence rate of 1.37 cases per 1,000 of the estimated

population. The average annual number of cases notified in the previous ten years was 145.

The distribution of the notified cases amongst the eleven Wards comprising the district varied between a maximum of 25 cases from Ward 11 and a minimum of 8 cases from Ward 3. The distribution of the cases amongst the two sexes showed a preponderance amongst female persons, 84 of whom were notified as compared with 70 cases amongst males. It should be noted however that 66 of the female cases were between 15 and 35 years of age, whilst 44 of the male cases were between 25 and 55 years of age.

The total number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was 61, representing a death rate of 0.54 per 1,000 of the estimated population, the corresponding rate for the previous year being 0.53. The ward distribution of the deaths varied between a maximum of 9 deaths each in Wards 2, 9 and 11, and a minimum of 2 deaths in Ward 5.

The mortality was higher amongst male persons in the ratio of 40 to 21, and in this connection it may be noted that 17 female deaths were of persons who were under 35 years of age, whilst 28 male deaths were of persons who were over 35 years of age. On the death certificates of 15 male persons, whose deaths were classified as due to pulmonary tuberculosis, it was recorded that the tuberculous infection was also accompanied by pneumoconiosis.

*Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.* The number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified in the district during 1949 was 23, as compared with 16 cases notified in the previous year. No case was notified from Wards 2 and 6, whilst Wards 1 and 11 with 5 cases in each, provided

the largest number amongst the remaining Wards in the district. The sex of the notified cases showed a slight preponderance amongst male persons, 13 of the cases being males, and 10 being females.

The principal organs affected by tuberculous infection were the meninges in 5 instances, various joints in 7 instances, the spine in 4 cases, and glands in 3 instances.

The number of deaths in the district from non-pulmonary forms of the disease during the year was three, two being due to tuberculous meningitis, while the other was caused by chronic infection of a bone.



# APPENDIX

**TABLE I.**  
Vital Statistics of whole District during 1949 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered in District		Trans-ferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncorrected Number	Net		Number	Rate	Of Non-Residents registered in the District	Of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 yr. of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1942	116,600	2,309	2,106	18.1	1,471	12.6	117	189	134	64	1,543	13.2
1943	113,500	2,128	1,933	17.0	1,435	12.6	92	186	104	54	1,529	13.5
1944	118,230	2,243	2,034	17.2	1,402	11.9	91	171	104	51	1,482	12.5
1945	116,480	2,218	2,019	17.3	1,444	12.4	84	187	108	53	1,547	13.3
1946	113,120	2,543	2,220	19.6	1,408	12.4	94	178	95	43	1,492	13.1
1947	111,840	2,838	2,363	21.1	1,544	13.8	54	214	122	52	1,704	15.2
1948	112,800	2,602	2,077	18.4	1,211	10.7	45	242	83	40	1,408	12.5
1949	112,630	2,227	1,832	16.3	1,350	12.0	42	239	80	44	1,547	13.7

NOTES.—This table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

Rates in Columns 5, 7 and 13 are calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

The deaths included in Column 6 are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 6, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 8 and the addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by the subtraction of deaths under one included in the number given in Column 8 and by the addition of the deaths under one included in the number given in Column 9.

“Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water).	}	23,886
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NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Cases notified in the whole District							Total Cases notified in each Ward											Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Ward											Total Cases re-moved to H'pital		
	All Ages	All Ages—Years						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
		Un-der 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65																								65 and up	
all Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
phtheria (including Mem-branous Group)	11	...	2	5	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	3	5	2	1	...	17	
ysipelas	18	...	...	...	1	3	...	5	2	3	...	...	3	...	2	2	5	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	4		
urlet Fever	211	2	72	123	11	1	...	27	45	18	5	32	7	13	8	21	17	18	18	22	13	3	30	6	9	8	20	18	12	159		
phus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
teric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ntinued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
erperal Pyrexia	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	
ague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ebro Spinal Fever	6	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	3	4	12	
ite Poliomyelitis	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	4	3	15		
phthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
spiratory Tuberculosis	154	...	1	9	55	66	20	3	11	10	8	12	11	15	12	13	18	19	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
her forms of Tuberculosis	23	...	4	8	5	5	1	...	5	...	1	1	4	...	2	2	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ite Polio-Encephalitis	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ite Primary Pneumonia	98	6	20	13	7	19	12	21	8	7	2	9	8	1	6	5	5	24	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ite Influenzal Pneumonia	14	...	...	1	1	3	7	2	1	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
alaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	7	1	11	
sentery	16	2	6	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
thrax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
asles	757	34	561	160	1	1	...	...	74	129	75	110	35	35	77	13	4	55	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	4	
oooping Cough	70	16	43	11	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	28	7	18	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	1387	62	715	335	83	107	54	31	130	196	104	139	127	66	132	50	55	152	236	20	25	15	7	38	8	15	19	24	37	20	228	



TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1949.—(Continued on two next pages).

CAUSE OF DEATH	Deaths in or belonging to the whole District at subjoined ages.									Deaths in or belonging to Wards (at all ages)											Total Deaths whether of 'Residents' or 'Non-Residents' in Public Institutions in the District																									
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Ward 9	Ward 10	Ward 11																										
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	157	...																							
All Causes { Certified. Uncertified																								1543 4	78 2	7	6	13	22	96	437	884 2	135	166	126	127	128	146	132	156	121	116	190	1	157	...
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	10	30	14	7	7	9	3	6	2	6	3	4	9	3	9	...	...	...	...																						
2 Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																						
3 Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																						
4 Whooping Cough...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																						
5 Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																						
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	61	...	...	...	...	10	30	14	7	7	9	3	6	2	6	3	4	9	3	9	...	...	...	...																						
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...																						
8 Syphilitic Disease	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...																						
9 Influenza	22	2	...	...	...	...	3	9	8	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...																						
10 Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																						
11 Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2																						
12 Acute Infectious Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																						
13M Cancer of buccal cavity and Oesophagus (males only)	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...																						
13F Cancer of Uterus	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																						



TABLE III.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
14 Cancer of Stomach & Duodenum	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	30	4	8	8	7	4	1	3	3	2	5	7	4
15 Cancer of Breast	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	5	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	4	...	1	4	1
16 Cancer of all other sites	99	...	...	...	1	1	8	44	45	4	8	12	5	7	10	9	13	13	6	12	17
17 Diabetes	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	3	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	5
18 Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions...	172	2	...	...	...	1	...	40	129	20	17	13	15	19	16	19	20	8	7	18	13
19 Heart Disease	398	...	...	...	1	1	10	99	287	24	48	35	36	21	42	35	41	28	19	69	13
20 Other diseases of the Circulatory System	45	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	31	5	2	2	3	2	4	5	11	4	3	4	10
21 Bronchitis...	198	3	2	1	...	...	2	50	140	22	29	23	23	19	15	13	19	12	13	10	5
22 Pneumonia	28	5	...	1	1	1	2	2	16	...	...	2	4	2	...	2	4	2	6	6	2
23 Other respiratory diseases	82	...	...	...	...	2	3	50	27	15	2	5	5	6	7	7	4	6	15	10	7
24 Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
25 Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
26 Appendicitis	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
27 Other digestive diseases	36	2	...	...	1	...	1	17	15	3	5	3	1	3	5	3	2	4	2	5	12
28 Nephritis	37	...	...	...	1	...	4	10	22	2	1	1	2	2	7	3	5	4	5	5	7
29 Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Premature birth	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	4	1	3	3	4	3	15
32 Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	28	27	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	3	3	7	3	3	1	2	13
33 Suicide	12	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	1
34 Road traffic accidents	10	...	...	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	7
35 Other violent causes	22	3	1	...	1	1	5	5	6	2	3	2	1	...	1	2	2	2	4	3	4
36 All other causes	149	4	2	1	1	2	14	27	98	10	23	9	11	24	12	8	10	19	14	9	14
Rhondda	1547	80	7	6	13	22	96	437	886	135	166	126	127	128	146	132	157	123	116	191	157

TABLE III.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
<b>Sub-entries included in above figures</b>																					
7 Tuberculous Meningitis ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
General Tuberculosis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
16 Sarcoma ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
20 Arterio Sclerosis ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	17	2	...	...	...	1	2	3	5	1	1	2	8
22 Broncho Pneumonia ...	11	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	3	1	3	3	1
Lobar Pneumonia ...	9	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	1
23 Silicosis and Pneumoconiosis ...	50	...	...	...	...	...	3	34	13	9	1	...	...	3	1	1	2	3	14	8	4
27 Diarrhoea, etc. (over 2 years) ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Congenital Debility ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations ...	10	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	4
Atelectasis ...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	5
35 Colliery accidents ...	9	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
36 Erysipelas... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pernicious Anaemia ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Old Age ...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	4	13	...	3	15	2	2	5	4	7	4	2

TABLE IV.—Infantile Mortality, 1949. Net Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.  
(Continued on next page)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
All Causes :— Certified ... Uncertified...	44 1	3 ...	1 ...	2 ...	50 1	6 ...	7 ...	... 1	2 ...	2 ...	3 ...	3 ...	3 ...	2 ...	... ...	... ...	78 2
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	7
Gastro-Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis ...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neonatorum ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pre-Natal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asphyxia	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Spina Bifida or Meningocele ...	3	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Malformation of Gut ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Heart Disease	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE IV.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Intracranial ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Haemorrhage																	
Intraperitoneal	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Haemorrhage																	
Prematurity ...	23	2	1	...	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Haemorrhagic																	
Disease of the																	
New Born	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Debility	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Volvulus of																	
Intestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fall ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS ...	45	3	1	2	51	6	7	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	...	...	80



### TABLE V.

(TABLE S.D. 30 of the Registrar-General).

### Causes of Death in Rhondda Urban District during 1949.

CAUSES OF DEATH.							Males	Females
	ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	890	662
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2	Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	40	22
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
8	Syphilitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
9	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	12	10
10	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
11	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
12	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
13M	Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (Males only)	...	...	...	...	...	9	—
13F	Cancer of Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	—	10
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	38	17
15	Cancer of Breast	...	...	...	...	...	—	16
16	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	...	61	39
17	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	8	4
18	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	...	...	...	...	...	67	99
19	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	205	208
20	Other diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	...	28	22
21	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	135	56
22	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	16	12
23	Other Respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	74	6
24	Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
25	Diarrhoea (under two years)	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
26	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	2...	2
27	Other Digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	15	18
28	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	24	12
29	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
30	Other Maternal causes	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
31	Premature Births	...	...	...	...	...	13	7
32	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury and Infantile disease	...	...	...	...	...	20	17
33	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	8	4
34	Road Traffic accidents	...	...	...	...	...	7	3
35	Other violent causes	...	...	...	...	...	18	7
36	All other causes	...	...	...	...	...	73	63
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—								
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	45	36
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	41	34
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
LIVE BIRTHS—								
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	942	941
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	918	913
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	24	28
STILL BIRTHS—								
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	29	25
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	26	23
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
POPULATION							112,630	



